

Homogenization Results for a Deterministic Multi-domains Periodic Control Problem

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Abstract

We consider homogenization problems in the framework of deterministic optimal control when the dynamics and running costs are completely different in two (or more) complementary domains of the space \mathbb{R}^N . For such optimal control problems, the three first authors have shown that several value functions can be defined, depending, in particular, of the choice is to use only “regular strategies” or to use also “singular strategies”. We study the homogenization problem in these two different cases. It is worth pointing out that, if the second one can be handled by usual partial differential equations method ” à la Lions-Papanicolaou-Varadhan” with suitable adaptations, the first case has to be treated by control methods (dynamic programming).

Key-words: Homogenization, deterministic optimal control, discontinuous dynamic, cell problem, Bellman Equation, viscosity solutions.

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1 Introduction

In order to describe the homogenization problems we address in this article, we consider a partition of \mathbb{R}^N as $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 \cup \mathcal{H}$ where Ω_1, Ω_2 are open subsets of \mathbb{R}^N , $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2 = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{H} = \partial\Omega_1 = \partial\Omega_2$. We assume that the Ω_i ’s are \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic, i.e. $x + z \in \Omega_i$ for all $x \in \Omega_i$ and $z \in \mathbb{Z}^N$.

The homogenization problems can be written from the partial differential equations (pde in short) point of view as

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda u_\varepsilon(x) + H_1(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Du_\varepsilon(x)) &= 0 \quad \text{in } \varepsilon\Omega_1, \\ \lambda u_\varepsilon(x) + H_2(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Du_\varepsilon(x)) &= 0 \quad \text{in } \varepsilon\Omega_2, \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

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where ε is a small positive parameter which is devoted to tend to 0, the actualization factor λ is positive and H_1, H_2 are classical Hamiltonians of deterministic control problems, which are of the form ($i = 1, 2$)

$$H_i(x, y, p) := \sup_{\alpha_i \in A_i} \{-b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) \cdot p - l_i(x, y, \alpha_i)\}, \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^N, y \in \overline{\Omega}_i, p \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (1.2)$$

Precise assumptions will be given later on but we already mention that the functions b_i and l_i satisfy the most classical regularity and boundedness assumptions and $b_i(x, y, \alpha_i)$ and $l_i(x, y, \alpha_i)$ are \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic in y , for any x and α_i .

Of course, Equations (1.1) have to be completed by suitable conditions on the hypersurface \mathcal{H}^1 and this was the purpose of [9, 10] to see what kind of conditions have to be imposed. Unfortunately the classical Ishii inequalities

$$\min\{\lambda u_\varepsilon + H_1(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Du_\varepsilon), \lambda u_\varepsilon + H_2(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Du_\varepsilon)\} \leq 0 \quad \text{on } \varepsilon\mathcal{H}, \quad (1.3)$$

and

$$\max\{\lambda u_\varepsilon + H_1(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Du_\varepsilon), \lambda u_\varepsilon + H_2(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Du_\varepsilon)\} \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \varepsilon\mathcal{H}, \quad (1.4)$$

are not sufficient to have a well-posed problem and (1.1)-(1.3)-(1.4) has a maximal solution denoted by U_ε^+ and a minimal solution denoted by U_ε^- which can both be described in terms of control. We refer the reader to Section 3 for a complete description of the control problems for U_ε^+ and U_ε^- but we just mention that, while U_ε^+ is built by using so-called “regular strategies”, U_ε^- is built by using all kind of strategies and in particular “singular strategies” which are excluded in the case of U_ε^+ .

We want to describe the asymptotic behavior as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ of the maximal solution U_ε^+ and the minimal solution U_ε^- . The results in [9, 10] imply that U_ε^- can be characterized through pdes, by adding a suitable subsolution condition on \mathcal{H} , while this is not the case anymore for U_ε^+ which is just the maximal subsolution of (1.1)-(1.3)-(1.4). The consequence for our study is immediate: while for U_ε^- we can follow and adapt the classical pde arguments of Lions, Papanicolaou & Varadhan [24] and Alvarez & Bardi [2, 3], this is not the case anymore for U_ε^+ where even if we follow closely the pde ideas, we have to perform all the argument on the control formulas. In that way we are close to some of the arguments of the weak KAM theory (see Fathi [14, 15, 16]).

For the convergence of U_ε^+ , some specific technical difficulties appear which are solved by an approximation of the cell problem : such ideas, in a slightly different context, are already used in Barles, Da Lio, Lions & Souganidis [11] (see also [6]).

We point out that Forcadel and Rao [18] studied such homogenization problems in a multi-domain framework : they are able to treat cases where the boundaries of the Ω_i are not smooth but for problems set in \mathbb{R}^2 and only in the U_ε^- case. As related works we mention the study of Hamilton-Jacobi equations on networks [1, 19, 20].

The article is organized as follows : in Section 2, we recall basic facts and stability results for the pde approach of (1.1)-(1.3)-(1.4). In Section 3, we describe the control problems for U_ε^+ and U_ε^- : we give precise definitions of “regular strategies” and “singular strategies”. The next two sections are devoted to the study of the homogenization problems for U_ε^- and U_ε^+ respectively: we

¹Our assumptions below actually imply that \mathcal{H} is a $W^{2,\infty}$ -hypersurface

follow a (rather) classical double-scale approach by first studying the cell problems and then we use the solutions of the cell problems to deduce the convergence. In Section 6 we give an explicit example in dimension 1 where the effective Hamiltonians describing the asymptotic behavior of U_ε^- and U_ε^+ , are different. Finally in the appendix we provide several technical results which are useful for the convergence proofs.

2 Different notions of viscosity solutions for multi-domains problems

This section is devoted to the description of the precise definition of viscosity solutions for problems like (1.1)-(1.3)-(1.4). For the introduction and all the details on these definitions we refer to [9, 10] and the reference therein.

Let us remember that in this paper we are considering a partition of \mathbb{R}^N as $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 \cup \mathcal{H}$ where Ω_1, Ω_2 are open subsets of \mathbb{R}^N , $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2 = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{H} = \partial\Omega_1 = \partial\Omega_2$ is a regular hypersurface ($W^{2,\infty}$). For $y \in \mathcal{H}$ we denote by $T_y\mathcal{H}$, the tangent space to \mathcal{H} at y and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{T_y\mathcal{H}}$ is the scalar product in this tangent space.

We consider the general function $\mathbf{G} : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ that can be differently defined on Ω_1, Ω_2 and \mathcal{H} by

$$\mathbf{G}(x, y, p) := \begin{cases} G_1(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_1, \\ G_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and } p \in T_y\mathcal{H}, \\ G_2(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_2. \end{cases}$$

We define also

$$G(x, y, p) := \begin{cases} G_1(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_1, \\ G_2(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_2. \end{cases}$$

Note that to be consistent with the homogenization problem we will always assume that each G_i is not only defined in Ω_i but in all \mathbb{R}^N .

First of all we recall the classical H. Ishii definition of discontinuous viscosity solution for a discontinuous Hamiltonian G (see [21] and also [8]). Given a real number $\rho \geq 0$ and a function $f : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ a viscosity solution of problem

$$\rho u(y) + G(x, y, Du(y)) = f(x, y) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (2.1)$$

is defined as follows.

Definition 2.1. We say that a bounded usc function u is a subsolution of (2.1) if it verifies the following inequalities in the viscosity sense

$$\rho u(y) + G_1(x, y, Du(y)) \leq f(x, y) \text{ for } y \in \Omega_1, \quad \rho u(y) + G_2(x, y, Du(y)) \leq f(x, y) \text{ for } y \in \Omega_2, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\rho u(y) + \min\{G_1(x, y, Du(y)), G_2(x, y, Du(y))\} \leq f(x, y) \text{ for } y \in \mathcal{H}. \quad (2.3)$$

We say that a lsc function v is a supersolution of (2.1) if it verifies the following inequalities in the viscosity sense

$$\rho u(y) + G_1(x, y, Du(y)) \geq f(x, y) \text{ for } y \in \Omega_1, \quad \rho u(y) + G_2(x, y, Du(y)) \geq f(x, y) \text{ for } y \in \Omega_2, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\rho u(y) + \max\{G_1(x, y, Du(y)), G_2(x, y, Du(y))\} \geq f(x, y) \text{ for } y \in \mathcal{H}. \quad (2.5)$$

We say that a bounded continuous function w is a solution of (2.1) it is both a sub and a supersolution.

We give now a new definition of solution taking in account a tangential equation on \mathcal{H} of the following problem:

$$\rho u(y) + \mathbf{G}(x, y, Du(y)) = f(x, y) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (2.6)$$

The main difference is the following definition of viscosity subsolution for the tangential Hamiltonian on \mathcal{H} :

Definition 2.2. An usc function $u : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a viscosity subsolution of

$$\rho u(y) + G_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, D_{\mathcal{H}}u(y)) = f(x, y) \quad \text{on } \mathcal{H}$$

if, for any $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and any maximum point y of $z \mapsto u(z) - \phi(z)$ in \mathcal{H} , one has

$$\rho u(y) + G_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, D_{\mathcal{H}}\phi(y)) \leq f(x, y),$$

where $D_{\mathcal{H}}\phi(y)$ means the gradient of the restriction of ϕ to \mathcal{H} at point y (which belongs to $T_y\mathcal{H}$)².

We define the viscosity solutions for multi-domain problems as Ishii classical solutions adding for subsolutions the previous condition, more precisely :

Definition 2.3. We say that a bounded usc function u is a subsolution of (2.6) if it verifies (2.2), (2.3) and

$$\rho u(y) + G_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, D_{\mathcal{H}}u(y)) \leq f(x, y) \text{ in the sense of Definition 2.2 above, for } y \in \mathcal{H}. \quad (2.7)$$

We say that a lsc function v is a supersolution of (2.6) if it verifies (2.4) and (2.5).

We say that a bounded continuous function w is a solution of (2.6) it is both a sub and a supersolution.

Note that an analogous definition can be given for a solution u depending on the x -variable instead of the y -variable, so we will not detail it.

Moreover let us remark that the function $G_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, p)$ doesn't need to be defined for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$ but only in the tangent space $T_y\mathcal{H}$.

Now we focus our attention on the Bellman Equations when we have Hamiltonians of the form (1.2). We state our main assumptions and define the different type of dynamics and Hamiltonians on the interfaces.

[H0] For $i = 1, 2$, A_i is a compact metric space and $b_i : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \times A_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is a continuous bounded function. More precisely, there exists $M_b > 0$, such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$, $i = 1, 2$,

$$|b_i(x, y, \alpha_i)| \leq M_b.$$

²Note that, if $\mathbf{n}(y)$ is a unitary normal vector to \mathcal{H} at y , then $D_{\mathcal{H}}\phi(y) = D\phi(y) - (D\phi(y) \cdot \mathbf{n}(y))\mathbf{n}(y)$.

For any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$, the function $b_i(x, \cdot, \alpha_i)$ is \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic.
 Moreover, there exists $L_i \in \mathbb{R}$ such that, for any $x, z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$

$$|b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) - b_i(z, y, \alpha_i)| \leq L_i |x - z| ,$$

and there exists $\bar{L}_i \in \mathbb{R}$ such that, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y, w \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$

$$|b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) - b_i(x, w, \alpha_i)| \leq \bar{L}_i |y - w| .$$

[H1] For $i = 1, 2$, the function $l_i : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \times A_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is a continuous, bounded function. More precisely, there exists $M_l > 0$, such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$, $i = 1, 2$,

$$|l_i(x, y, \alpha_i)| \leq M_l .$$

Moreover, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $\alpha_i \in A_i$, the function $l_i(x, \cdot, \alpha_i)$ is $(2\mathbb{Z})^N$ -periodic.
 There exists a modulus $\omega_l(\cdot)$ such that, for any $x, z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$

$$|l_i(x, y, \alpha_i) - l_i(z, y, \alpha_i)| \leq \omega_l(x - z) ,$$

and there exists $\bar{L}_{i,l} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y, w \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$

$$|l_i(x, y, \alpha_i) - l_i(x, w, \alpha_i)| \leq \bar{L}_{i,l} |y - w| .$$

Let us recall that a modulus is a function $\psi : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\psi(z) = \omega(|z|)$ where ω is an increasing function $\omega : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \omega(t) = 0$.

[H2] For each $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $i = 1, 2$ the sets $\cup_{\alpha_i \in A_i} (b_i(x, y, \alpha_i), l_i(x, y, \alpha_i))$, are closed and convex.
 There is a $\delta > 0$ such that for any $i = 1, 2$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathcal{H}$.

$$\mathbf{B}_i(x, y) \supset \{|z| \leq \delta\} \tag{2.8}$$

where $\mathbf{B}_i(x, y) := \{b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) : \alpha_i \in A_i\}$.

We set

$$A := \{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mu); \alpha_i \in A_i, \mu \in [0, 1]\}.$$

For $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathcal{H}$, $a = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mu) \in A$ we denote by

$$b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a) := \mu b_1(x, y, \alpha_1) + (1 - \mu) b_2(x, y, \alpha_2) , \tag{2.9}$$

and

$$l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a) := \mu l_1(x, y, \alpha_1) + (1 - \mu) l_2(x, y, \alpha_2) . \tag{2.10}$$

The set of tangential controls is given by:

$$A_0(x, y) := \{a \in A : b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(y) = 0\}$$

where $\mathbf{n}_i(y)$ is the unitary normal exterior vector to Ω_i in y , and the subset of $A_0(x, y)$ of "regular" tangential controls is given by

$$A_0^{\text{reg}}(x, y) := \{a \in A_0(x, y) : b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) \cdot \mathbf{n}_i(y) \geq 0\},$$

the tangential Hamiltonians:

$$H_T(x, y, p) := \sup_{a \in A_0(x, y)} \left\{ - \langle b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a), p \rangle_{T_y \mathcal{H}} - l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a) \right\}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$H_T^{\text{reg}}(x, y, p) := \sup_{a \in A_0^{\text{reg}}(x, y)} \left\{ - \langle b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a), p \rangle_{T_y \mathcal{H}} - l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a) \right\}, \quad (2.12)$$

where $p \in T_y \mathcal{H}$ and $b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a)$ has been identified with its orthogonal projection on $T_y \mathcal{H}$ and the Hamiltonians associated with H_1 on Ω_1 , H_2 on Ω_2 (defined in (1.2)) and respectively H_T and H_T^{reg} on \mathcal{H} :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}^-(x, y, p) &:= \begin{cases} H_1(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_1, \\ H_T(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and } p \in T_y \mathcal{H}, \\ H_2(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_2. \end{cases} \\ \mathbf{H}^+(x, y, p) &:= \begin{cases} H_1(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_1, \\ H_T^{\text{reg}}(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and } p \in T_y \mathcal{H}, \\ H_2(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_2. \end{cases} \\ H(x, y, p) &:= \begin{cases} H_1(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_1, \\ H_2(x, y, p) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

We are interested in the following equations:

$$\lambda v(x) + \mathbf{H}_{\varepsilon}^+(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Dv(x)) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (2.13)$$

$$\lambda v(x) + \mathbf{H}_{\varepsilon}^-(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Dv(x)) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (2.14)$$

$$\lambda v(x) + H_{\varepsilon}(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Dv(x)) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (2.15)$$

where $\lambda > 0$ and $\mathbf{H}_{\varepsilon}^+(x, y, p)$ is associated with H_1 on $\varepsilon\Omega_1$, H_2 on $\varepsilon\Omega_2$ and H_T^{reg} on $\varepsilon\mathcal{H}$, $\mathbf{H}_{\varepsilon}^-(x, y, p)$ is associated with H_1 on $\varepsilon\Omega_1$, H_2 on $\varepsilon\Omega_2$ and H_T on $\varepsilon\mathcal{H}$, $H_{\varepsilon}(x, y, p)$ is associated with H_1 on $\varepsilon\Omega_1$, H_2 on $\varepsilon\Omega_2$ (in the following we delete the index ε in these notations for the sake of simplicity).

3 Setting the optimal control problem at ε -fixed

The aim of this section is to give the precise definition of infinite horizon control problems whose value functions are "solutions" of the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equations (2.14) or (2.13).

Note that, assumptions [H0], [H1], are the classical hypotheses used in infinite horizon control problems. We have strengthened them in [H2] in order to have uniformly Lipschitz continuous

value functions. Let us remark also that the first part of assumption [H2] avoids the use of relaxed controls.

In order to define the optimal control problems in all \mathbb{R}^N , we have to define the dynamics and therefore we are led to consider an ordinary differential equation with discontinuous right-hand side. This kind of ode has been treated for the first time in the pioneering work of Filippov [17]. We are going to define the trajectories of our optimal control problem by using the approach through differential inclusions which is rather convenient here. This approach has been introduced in [26] (see also [4]) and has become now classical. To do so in a more general setting, and since the controllability condition (2.8) plays no role in the definition of the dynamic, we are going to use Assumption [H2]_{nc} which is [H2] without (2.8).

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Our trajectories $X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\cdot) = (X_{x_0,1}^\varepsilon, X_{x_0,2}^\varepsilon, \dots, X_{x_0,N}^\varepsilon)(\cdot)$ are Lipschitz continuous functions which are solutions of the following differential inclusion

$$\dot{X}_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \mathcal{B}\left(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}\right) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, +\infty); \quad X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(0) = x_0 \quad (3.1)$$

where, for any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

$$\mathcal{B}(x, y) := \begin{cases} \mathbf{B}_1(x, y) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_1 \\ \mathbf{B}_2(x, y) & \text{if } y \in \Omega_2 \\ \overline{\text{co}}(\mathbf{B}_1(x, y) \cup \mathbf{B}_2(x, y)) & \text{if } y \in \mathcal{H} \end{cases},$$

the notation $\overline{\text{co}}(E)$ referring to the convex closure of the set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ and we recall that $\mathbf{B}_i(x, y)$ are defined in [H2].

We denote by A the set $A := A_1 \times A_2 \times [0, 1]$ and we set $\mathcal{A} := L^\infty(0, +\infty; A)$. We have the following

Theorem 3.1. [10, Thm. 2.1] *Assume [H0], [H1] and [H2]_{nc}. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, then*

(i) *For each $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, there exists a Lipschitz function $X_{x_0}^\varepsilon : [0, \infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ which is a solution of the differential inclusion (3.1).*

(ii) *For each solution $X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\cdot)$ of (3.1), there exists a control $a(\cdot) = (\alpha_1(\cdot), \alpha_2(\cdot), \mu(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{A}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) = & b_1\left(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, \alpha_1(t)\right) \mathbf{1}_{\{t : X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \varepsilon \Omega_1\}} + b_2\left(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, \alpha_2(t)\right) \mathbf{1}_{\{t : X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \varepsilon \Omega_2\}} \\ & + b_{\mathcal{H}}\left(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) \mathbf{1}_{\{t : X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \varepsilon \mathcal{H}\}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

(where $\mathbf{1}_I(\cdot)$ stands for the indicator function of the set I , and for the sake of simplicity the ε -dependence of the control $a = a^\varepsilon$ is not written.)

(iii) *Moreover,*

$$b_{\mathcal{H}}\left(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1\left(\frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}\right) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. on } \{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \varepsilon \mathcal{H}\}.$$

It is worth remarking that, in Theorem 3.1, a solution $X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\cdot)$ can be associated to several controls $a(\cdot)$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, to set properly the control problems, we introduce the set $\mathcal{T}_{x_0}^\varepsilon$ of admissible

controlled trajectories starting from the initial datum x_0

$$\mathcal{T}_{x_0}^\varepsilon := \left\{ (X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\cdot), a(\cdot)) \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^+; \mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathcal{A} \text{ such that (3.2) is fulfilled and } X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(0) = x_0 \right\}$$

and we set (the ε and x_0 dependence is not explicitly written)

$$\mathcal{E}_1 := \{t : X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \varepsilon\Omega_1\}, \quad \mathcal{E}_2 := \{t : X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \varepsilon\Omega_2\}, \quad \mathcal{E}_\mathcal{H} := \{t : X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t) \in \varepsilon\mathcal{H}\}.$$

We finally define the set of regular controlled trajectories

$$\mathcal{T}_{x_0}^{\text{reg}, \varepsilon} := \left\{ (X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\cdot), a(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0}^\varepsilon \text{ such that, for almost all } t \in \mathcal{E}_\mathcal{H}, b_\mathcal{H}(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) \text{ is regular} \right\}.$$

Recall that a *regular* dynamics $b_\mathcal{H}(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, a)$ on $\varepsilon\mathcal{H}$ with $a = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mu)$ is such that $b_i(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, \alpha_1) \cdot \mathbf{n}_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \geq 0$ (where $\mathbf{n}_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})$ is the unitary normal exterior vector to Ω_i in $\frac{x}{\varepsilon}$) while a *singular* dynamic $b_\mathcal{H}(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, a)$ is such that $b_i(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, \alpha_1) \cdot \mathbf{n}_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) < 0$.

The cost functional. Our aim is to minimize an infinite horizon cost functional such that we respectively pay l_i if the trajectory is in $\varepsilon\Omega_i$, $i = 1, 2$ and $l_\mathcal{H}$ if it is on $\varepsilon\mathcal{H}$.

More precisely, the cost associated to $(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\cdot), a) \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0}^\varepsilon$ is

$$J(x_0; (X_{x_0}^\varepsilon, a)) := \int_0^{+\infty} l(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

where the Lagrangian is given by ($l_\mathcal{H}$ is defined in (2.10))

$$\begin{aligned} l(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) &:= l_1(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), \alpha_1(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_1}(t) + l_2(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), \alpha_2(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_2}(t) \\ &+ l_\mathcal{H}(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_\mathcal{H}}(t). \end{aligned}$$

For the sake of simplicity we also set ($b_\mathcal{H}$ is defined in (2.9))

$$\begin{aligned} b(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) &:= b_1(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), \alpha_1(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_1}(t) + b_2(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), \alpha_2(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_2}(t) \\ &+ b_\mathcal{H}(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_\mathcal{H}}(t). \end{aligned}$$

The value functions. For each initial data x_0 , we define the following two value functions

$$U_\varepsilon^-(x_0) := \inf_{(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0}^\varepsilon} J(x_0; (X_{x_0}^\varepsilon, a)) \quad (3.3)$$

$$U_\varepsilon^+(x_0) := \inf_{(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0}^{\text{reg}, \varepsilon}} J(x_0; (X_{x_0}^\varepsilon, a)). \quad (3.4)$$

The most important consequence of the controllability assumption [H2] is that both value functions U_ε^- and U_ε^+ are uniformly Lipschitz continuous.

Theorem 3.2. Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. Then, the value functions U_ε^- and U_ε^+ are bounded, Lipschitz continuous functions from \mathbb{R}^N into \mathbb{R} . Their $W^{1,\infty}$ norm is also uniformly bounded with respect to ε .

Proof. For the details of the proof see Theorem 2.3 in [9]. Here we only recall that: if M_l and δ are given in [H2] and [H3] then the Lipschitz constant is $\frac{M_l}{\delta}$, hence it does not depend on ε . \square

The first key result is the **Dynamic Programming Principle**.

Theorem 3.3. Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. Let $U_\varepsilon^-, U_\varepsilon^+$ be the value functions defined in (3.3) and (3.4), respectively. For each initial data x_0 , and each time $\tau \geq 0$, we have

$$U_\varepsilon^-(x_0) = \inf_{(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0}^\varepsilon} \left\{ \int_0^\tau l(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) e^{-\lambda t} dt + e^{-\lambda \tau} U_\varepsilon^-(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\tau)) \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

$$U_\varepsilon^+(x_0) = \inf_{(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0}^{\text{reg}, \varepsilon}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau l(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(t), \frac{X_{x_0}^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}(t), a(t)) e^{-\lambda t} dt + e^{-\lambda \tau} U_\varepsilon^+(X_{x_0}^\varepsilon(\tau)) \right\}. \quad (3.6)$$

Proof. The proof is classical so we will omit it. \square

As a consequence of the DPP we obtain that both the value functions U_ε^- and U_ε^+ are viscosity solutions of the **Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman** equation (2.15), while they fulfill different inequalities on the hyperplane \mathcal{H} .

Theorem 3.4. Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. The value functions U_ε^- and U_ε^+ are both viscosity solutions of the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equation (2.15).

Moreover, U_ε^- is a solution of (2.14) and U_ε^+ is a solution of (2.13).

Proof. The proof is given in [9, Theorem 2.5] (see also [10, Theorem 3.3]). \square

We end this section by stating two comparison results we will need for (2.14). The first one is a *strong comparison result* in \mathbb{R}^N , while the second one is a *local comparison result* we will need in the proof of the convergence result Theorem 4.5, below. Moreover, we prove that that U_ε^- and U_ε^+ are the minimal supersolution and the maximal subsolution of (2.15), respectively.

Theorem 3.5. Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2].

- (i) U_ε^- is the minimal supersolution and solution of (2.15).
- (ii) U_ε^+ is the maximal subsolution and solution of (2.15).
- (iii) Let u be a bounded, Lipschitz continuous subsolution of (2.14) and v be a bounded, lsc supersolution of (2.14). Then $u \leq v$ in \mathbb{R}^N .
- (iv) Fix $R > 0$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Let u be a bounded, Lipschitz continuous subsolution and v a lsc supersolution of (2.14) for all $x \in B(\xi, R)$.

$$\text{If } u \leq v \text{ on } \partial B(\xi, R) \quad \text{then} \quad u \leq v \text{ in } B(\xi, R). \quad (3.7)$$

- (v) Fix $R > 0$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Let u be a bounded, Lipschitz continuous subsolution of (2.15) for all $x \in B(\xi, R)$.

$$\text{If } u \leq U_\varepsilon^+ \text{ on } \partial B(\xi, R) \quad \text{then} \quad u \leq U_\varepsilon^+ \text{ in } B(\xi, R). \quad (3.8)$$

Proof. In order to prove (i),(ii) and (iii) we remark that the proof of [9, Theorem 4.1] (or [10, Theorem 4.4]) is local, therefore it can be adapted easily to this case, so we will omit it. The local comparison (iv) follows directly from [10, Theorem 4.1] while (v) can be easily proved adapting the proof of [10, Theorem 4.4(ii)]. In particular, note that, since all the argument are local we can use Theorem 3.5 and Theorem 3.7 in [10] to adapt the proof of [10, Lemma 6.1]. (The same idea is detailed in [9, Theorem 4.1]). \square

Remark 3.6. We recall here that when we are dealing with \mathbf{H}^+ the two equations (2.13) and (2.15) are equivalent. Indeed in [10, Theorem 3.7] is it proved that any subsolution u of (2.15) fulfills $\lambda u(x) + H_T^{\text{reg}}(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, Du) \leq 0$ in the sense of Definition 2.2. However it is worth emphasizing the fact that H_T^{reg} plays a central role in the proof of Theorem 3.5 (ii) and (v), this is why we keep it here.

4 The homogenization result for U_ε^-

4.1 The cell problem and the definition of the effective Hamiltonian.

Let us first study the **cell problem**.

Theorem 4.1. Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. For any $x, p \in \mathbb{R}^N$, there exist a unique constant $C = \bar{H}^-(x, p)$ such that the following cell problem has a Lipschitz continuous, \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic viscosity solution V^-

$$\mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Dv(y) + p) = C \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (4.1)$$

To prove Theorem 4.1 we introduce the classical ρ -**problem**: let $\rho > 0$, for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ (x and p are the "frozen" variables), we denote by V_ρ^- the solution of

$$\rho u(y) + \mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Du(y) + p) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (4.2)$$

As in Paragraph 3 (see also the results in [10]) it is possible to prove that there is one and only one solution V_ρ^- of (4.2). Moreover V_ρ^- is characterized by being the value function of an optimal control problem. For the sake of clarity we describe all these results in Section 4.2 below.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. The proof is classical. Thanks to the characterization (4.7), V_ρ^- is a Lipschitz continuous, \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic function. Moreover, as a consequence of the uniform controllability condition in [H2], the Lipschitz constant of V_ρ^- can be chosen independent of ρ (cf. the proof of Theorem 3.2).

Let us define $v^{\rho-}(y) = V_\rho^-(y) - V_\rho^-(0)$ and $\lambda_\rho^- = -\rho V_\rho^-(0)$. By easy and classical estimates, the λ_ρ^- are bounded and since the $v^{\rho-}$ are equi-Lipschitz continuous and periodic, they are also equi-bounded. Therefore, we can apply Ascoli-Arzelà Theorem and, up to extractions of subsequences, we may assume that $\{v^{\rho-}\}_\rho$ converges uniformly to a Lipschitz \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic function V^- and $\{\lambda_\rho^-\}_\rho$ converges to a constant \bar{H}^- .

Next we can use the stability result, Theorem 7.4 and deduce that V^- and \bar{H}^- satisfy (4.1).

To prove the uniqueness of the constant \bar{H}^- , we argue by contradiction, assuming that (v, ν) and (w, μ) are two different solutions of (4.1). We suppose, for instance that $\nu < \mu$ and, without loss of generality, we can assume that $v > w$ in \mathbb{R}^N by adding a suitable large constant to v .

Let us fix ρ small enough to have $\rho v + \nu \leq \rho w + \mu$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Since (v, ν) is a solution of (4.1) we have that v is a solution of

$$\rho v(y) + \mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Dv(y) + p) = \rho v(y) + \nu \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (4.3)$$

while w is a solution of

$$\rho w(y) + \mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Dw(y) + p) = \rho w(y) + \mu \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (4.4)$$

Thus, by the comparison result, we have that $v \leq w$ in all \mathbb{R}^N which is a contradiction and the claim is proved. \square

4.2 Study of the ρ -control problem

In this section, we describe the control problem associated to the Bellman Equation (4.2) which is used in the proof of Theorem 4.1.

As in Paragraph 3 in order to define the dynamic, we have to consider the solutions of the differential inclusion

$$\dot{Y}_{y_0}(t) \in \mathcal{B}(x, Y_{y_0}(t)) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, +\infty); \quad Y_{y_0}(0) = y_0. \quad (4.5)$$

We recall that there exist controls $\alpha_1(\cdot), \alpha_2(\cdot), a(\cdot)$ such that, for almost every $t \in \mathbb{R}$, one has

$$\dot{Y}_{y_0}(t) = b_1(x, Y_{y_0}(t), \alpha_1(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_1}(t) + b_2(x, Y_{y_0}(t), \alpha_2(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_2}(t) + b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{H}}}(t) \quad (4.6)$$

with (the dependence on x and y_0 is not explicitly written)

$$\mathcal{E}_1 := \{t : Y_{y_0}(t) \in \Omega_1\}, \quad \mathcal{E}_2 := \{t : Y_{y_0}(t) \in \Omega_2\}, \quad \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{H}} := \{t : Y_{y_0}(t) \in \mathcal{H}\}.$$

Finally we set

$$\mathcal{T}_{y_0} := \{(Y_{y_0}(\cdot), a(\cdot)) \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^+; \mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathcal{A} \text{ such that (4.6) is fulfilled and } Y_{y_0}(0) = y_0\}.$$

Following [10], one can prove that there is one and only one solution V_{ρ}^- of (4.2) which is given by

$$V_{\rho}^-(y_0) := \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}} J^{\rho}(y_0; (Y_{y_0}, a)) \quad (4.7)$$

where

$$J^{\rho}(y_0; (Y_{y_0}, a)) := \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) e^{-\rho t} dt \quad (4.8)$$

and

$$\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) = l(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) + b(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) \cdot p. \quad (4.9)$$

We have the following result (see also [10]):

Theorem 4.2. Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. Fix $x, p \in \mathbb{R}^N$. For $i = 1, 2$ let $f_i : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded continuous function and u_i , $i = 1, 2$ be the solution of the following equation :

$$\rho u_i(y) + \mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Du_i + p) = f_i(y) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (4.10)$$

if $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ then $u_1(x) \leq u_2(x)$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

Proof. The result follows from the following characterization of the solutions u_i :

$$u_i(y_0) = \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}} \int_0^{+\infty} (\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a) + f_i(Y_{y_0}(t))) e^{-\rho t} dt.$$

□

4.3 Properties of \bar{H}^-

We complement this result by proving that the effective Hamiltonian \bar{H}^- fulfills the properties needed to obtain a comparison result for the limit problem.

Theorem 4.3. Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. Let $\bar{H}^- : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined in Theorem 4.1. (i) There exists a modulus $w(\cdot)$ such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

$$|\bar{H}^-(x, p) - \bar{H}^-(z, p)| \leq w(x - z)(1 + |p|). \quad (4.11)$$

(ii) There exists a constant M such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $q \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$|\bar{H}^-(x, p) - \bar{H}^-(x, q)| \leq M|p - q|. \quad (4.12)$$

(iii) For any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we have

$$\bar{H}^-(x, p) \geq -M_l + \delta|p|.$$

Proof. The proofs are classical. Proofs of (i) and (ii) are based on the comparison principle for the ρ -problem defining $\bar{H}^-(x, p)$.

For instance, let us prove (i):

For $\rho \in \mathbb{R}^+$, for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we denote by $V_\rho^-(x, \cdot, p)$ the solution of (4.2) and by $V_\rho^-(z, \cdot, p)$ the solution of

$$\rho u(y) + \mathbf{H}^-(z, y, Du(y) + p) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (4.13)$$

Our aim is to prove that $V_\rho^-(z, \cdot, p) + \frac{1}{\rho}w(x - z)(1 + |p|)$ is a supersolution of (4.2). Indeed, if this is true, using the comparison principle (Theorem 3.5 (iii)) with $V_\rho^-(x, \cdot, p)$ (subsolution of (4.2) satisfying $\rho u(y) + H_T(x, y, D_{\mathcal{H}}u + p) \leq 0$) we deduce that

$$V_\rho^-(x, y, p) \leq V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + \frac{1}{\rho}w(x - z)(1 + |p|).$$

Multiplying by ρ and letting $\rho \rightarrow 0$, we have

$$\bar{H}^-(x, p) \geq \bar{H}^-(z, p) - w(x - z)(1 + |p|),$$

and, reversing the roles of x and z , we conclude the proof.

We prove now that $V_\rho^-(\cdot, z, p) + \frac{1}{\rho}w(x - z)(1 + |p|)$ is a supersolution of (4.2).

Since the argument is completely similar we detail only the case $y \in \Omega_i$.

Since $V_\rho^-(z, \cdot, p)$ is a solution of (4.13), by coerciveness of H_i there exists three constants $K_1 > 0$, K_2 , K_3 (depending only on the constant defined in [H0]...[H2]) such that

$$K_2 + K_1|D_y V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + p| \leq |-\rho V_\rho^-(z, y, p)|.$$

and

$$|V_\rho^-(z, y, p)| \leq \frac{K_3}{\rho}(1 + |p|).$$

We deduce that there exists a constant K such that

$$|D_y V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + p| \leq K(1 + |p|). \quad (4.14)$$

Moreover there exist a modulus w such that for any $q \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

$$H_i(z, y, q) \leq H_i(x, y, q) + (1 + |q|)w(x - z).$$

Therefore, in the viscosity sense:

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + H_i(x, y, D_y V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + p) \\ & \geq \rho V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + H_i(z, y, D_y V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + p) - (1 + |D_y V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + p|)w(x - z) \\ & \geq -(1 + |D_y V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + p|)w(x - z) \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

Thanks to (4.14) we have that there exist a modulus w (note that this is not exactly the same as before) such that $V_\rho^-(z, y, p) + \frac{1}{\rho}(1 + |p|)w(x - z)$ satisfies

$$\rho v(y) + H_i(x, y, D_y v(y) + p) \geq 0, \text{ in } \Omega_i$$

in the viscosity sense and (i) holds.

The coerciveness property (iii) follows from

$$-\rho V_\rho^-(x, y, p) \geq -M_l + \delta|p|$$

letting $\rho \rightarrow 0$. Indeed, thanks to periodicity and continuity, $V_\rho^-(x, y, p)$ has a maximum point and a minimum point called respectively y_M and y_m .

Then $-\rho V_\rho^-(x, y_m, p) \geq -\rho V_\rho^-(x, y, p) \geq -\rho V_\rho^-(x, y_M, p)$.

Using only Definition (2.1) of sub and super-solution, there exist $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and $j \in \{1, 2\}$ such that taking $\phi = 0$ as test function in the equations satisfied by V_ρ^- we have

$$-\rho V_\rho^-(x, y_M, p) \geq H_i(x, y_M, p), \quad \text{and} \quad H_j(x, y_m, p) \geq -\rho V_\rho^-(x, y_m, p)$$

this implies

$$H_j(x, y_m, p) \geq -\rho V_\rho^-(y) \geq H_i(x, y_M, p)$$

and thanks to the controllability condition [H2] and the boundedness of l_i in [H1] it is easy to remark that

$$H_i(x, y_M, p) \geq -M_l + \delta|p|.$$

□

4.4 The convergence result

Before proving the convergence result we state here a comparison result for the limiting problem.

Theorem 4.4. *Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. Let \bar{H}^- be defined in Theorem 4.1. Let u and v be respectively a bounded usc subsolution and a bounded lsc supersolution of*

$$\lambda w(x) + \bar{H}^-(x, Dw(x)) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (4.16)$$

Then $u(x) \leq v(x)$ in \mathbb{R}^N .

Proof of Theorem 4.4. Thanks to Proposition 4.3 we are able to apply the classical comparison results for Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellmann Equation in \mathbb{R}^N . (See for instance [5], [7], [8], [22] or [23]). \square

We are finally ready to prove the convergence result. More precisely

Theorem 4.5. *Assume [H0], [H1] and [H2]. Let $\bar{H}^- : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined in Theorem 4.1. The sequence $(U_\varepsilon^-)_{\varepsilon>0}$ converges locally uniformly in \mathbb{R}^N to a function U^- which is the unique solution of*

$$\lambda U^-(x) + \bar{H}^-(x, DU^-) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (4.17)$$

Proof . We first remark that, in view of Theorem 3.2, the functions U_ε^- are bounded and Lipschitz continuous uniformly with respect to ε . Therefore, thanks to Ascoli-Arzelà's Theorem, we may assume, up to the extraction of a subsequence, that the sequence $(U_\varepsilon^-)_{\varepsilon>0}$ converges locally uniformly in \mathbb{R}^N to a bounded, Lipschitz continuous function U^- . Because of Theorem 4.4, in order to conclude, we only need to prove that U^- is a sub and a supersolution of

$$\lambda U^-(x) + \bar{H}^-(x, DU^-) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega. \quad (4.18)$$

Since both proofs use the same technique we will detail only the proof of U^- being a supersolution.

Let ϕ be a C^1 -function in \mathbb{R}^N and \bar{x} be a local strict minimum point of $U^- - \phi$: we may assume without loss of generality that

$$\text{there exists } \bar{r} > 0 \text{ such that } (U^- - \phi)(x) > 0 \text{ for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}) \text{ and } (U^- - \phi)(\bar{x}) = 0. \quad (4.19)$$

Our aim is to prove that

$$\lambda \phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^-(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \geq 0. \quad (4.20)$$

We argue by contradiction, assuming that

$$\lambda \phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^-(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \leq -\eta < 0. \quad (4.21)$$

Let $\bar{H}^-(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$ be defined as in Theorem 4.1 and V^- be the related unique solution of system (4.1), i.e.

$$\mathbf{H}^-(\bar{x}, y, DV^-(y) + D\phi(\bar{x})) = \bar{H}^-(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (4.22)$$

Lemma 4.6. *There exist $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, $r_0 > 0$, $\gamma_0 > 0$ such that the function $\chi_\varepsilon(x) := \phi(x) + \varepsilon V^-(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + \gamma$ is a viscosity subsolution of (2.14) for all $x \in B(\bar{x}, r)$, for any $r \leq r_0$ and $\gamma \leq \gamma_0$, if $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$.*

Proof of Lemma 4.6 : Fix $\varepsilon, r > 0$ and a point $x \in B(\bar{x}, r)$. Since $V^-(\cdot)$ is a viscosity solution of (4.22) we have that

$$\mathbf{H}^-(\bar{x}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, DV^-(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + D\phi(\bar{x})) = \bar{H}^-(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$$

in the viscosity sense. We remark now that,

$$\mathbf{H}^-(\bar{x}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, DV^-(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + D\phi(\bar{x})) = \mathbf{H}^-(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, D\chi_\varepsilon(x)) + O(r)$$

thanks to the Lipschitz properties of b_i and l_i for H_i and Proposition 7.2 for \mathcal{H}_T . Moreover, since V^- is bounded and ϕ is regular we have $\lambda\chi_\varepsilon(x) = \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) + \phi(\bar{x})$. Therefore, by assumption (4.21) we can deduce the following inequality in the viscosity sense

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda\chi_\varepsilon(x) + \mathbf{H}^-(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, D\chi_\varepsilon(x)) &= \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) + \phi(\bar{x}) + \mathbf{H}^-(\bar{x}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, DV^-(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + D\phi(\bar{x})) \\ &= \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) + \phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^-(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \\ &\leq \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) - \eta \leq O(\varepsilon) - \frac{\eta}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

if, say, $\lambda\gamma \leq \eta/4$, for r and ε small enough, depending only on η . The proof of the Lemma is then completed. \square

Now we note that, by (4.19), if $r \leq \bar{r}$, then there exists $\gamma_r > 0$, such that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} U_\varepsilon^-(x) = U^-(x) \geq \phi(x) + \gamma_r \quad \text{for all } x \in \partial B(\bar{x}, r).$$

Since the limit is uniform and $V^-(\cdot)$ is bounded on \mathbb{R}^N , for ε small enough, we have

$$U_\varepsilon^-(x) \geq \phi(x) + \gamma_r \geq \phi(x) + \varepsilon V^-(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + \frac{\gamma_r}{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in \partial B(\bar{x}, r).$$

Choosing now γ, r small enough ($\gamma \leq \gamma_r/2$ and r small enough), we can have, at the same time,

- (i) $\chi_\varepsilon(x)$ is a subsolution of (2.14) in $B(\bar{x}, r)$.
- (ii) $\chi_\varepsilon(x)$ is less than U_ε^- on $\partial B(\bar{x}, r)$.

Therefore, applying the comparison result (cf. Theorem 3.5), we obtain

$$U_\varepsilon^-(x) \geq \phi(x) + \varepsilon V^-(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + \frac{\gamma}{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}),$$

and letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we have

$$U^-(x) \geq \phi(x) + \frac{\gamma}{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}).$$

Taking $x = \bar{x}$ we get $U^-(\bar{x}) \geq \phi(\bar{x}) + \frac{\gamma}{2}$ which is in contradiction with (4.19) and the proof is complete. \square

5 The homogenization result for U_ε^+

As remarked in the Introduction, the function U_ε^+ can only be characterized by being the maximal solution of (1.1)-(1.3)-(1.4). Therefore we are going to prove the homogenization result by performing all the arguments on the control formulas. However, since we are closely following the ideas of pde argument's we start again by studying the cell problem.

5.1 The cell problem

The following theorem plays the same role as Theorem 4.1 for $\bar{H}^-(x, p) \in \mathbb{R}$:

Theorem 5.1. *Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. For any $x, p \in \mathbb{R}^N$, there exists a unique constant $\bar{H}^+(x, p) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that there exists a Lipschitz continuous, periodic function V^+ satisfying, for any $\tau \geq 0$ and $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$*

$$V^+(y_0) = \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau (\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) + \bar{H}^+(x, p)) dt + V^+(Y_{y_0}(\tau)) \right\} \quad (5.1)$$

where \tilde{l} is defined in (4.9). Moreover V^+ is a viscosity subsolution of

$$\mathbf{H}^+(x, y, DV^+ + p) = \bar{H}^+(x, p) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (5.2)$$

Finally, for all $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we have

$$\bar{H}^+(x, p) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(- \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) dt \right\} \right). \quad (5.3)$$

Remark 5.2. *Note that, since*

$$\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) = l(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) + b(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) \cdot p = l(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) + \dot{Y}_{y_0}(t) \cdot p,$$

formula (5.3) can be rewritten as

$$\bar{H}^+(x, p) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(- \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t l(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) dt + \frac{(Y_{y_0}(t) - y_0)}{t} \cdot p \right\} \right). \quad (5.4)$$

Moreover, by taking the infimum on the set of all the trajectories \mathcal{T}_{y_0} (instead of the set of regular trajectories $\mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}$) we can obtain the same characterization for $\bar{H}^-(x, p)$.

Proof We introduce the classical ρ -problem. Let $\rho \in \mathbb{R}^+$, for any fixed $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$V^{\rho+}(y_0) := \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} J^\rho(y_0, (Y_{y_0}, a)) \quad (5.5)$$

where $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and the cost function is defined as in (4.8) but here the infimum is taken considering only the *regular* trajectories

$$\mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}} := \left\{ (Y_{y_0}(\cdot), a(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0} \text{ such that, for almost all } t \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{H}}, b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) \text{ is regular} \right\}.$$

³Note that, thanks to Remark 3.6 we only have to prove that V^+ is a subsolution of $H(x, y, DV^+ + p) = \bar{H}^+(x, p)$.

(Recall that a control a is regular if $b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) \cdot \mathbf{n}_i(y) \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2$.)

By Theorem 3.4 and Theorem 3.5 we know that $V^{\rho+}$ is the maximal subsolution of

$$\rho u(y) + H^+(x, y, Du(y) + p) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (5.6)$$

Thanks to Definition (5.5), $V^{\rho+}$ is a \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic function and since the b_i, l_i ($i = 1, 2$) are bounded, then an easy estimate proves that $\rho V^{\rho+}$ is bounded, uniformly in ρ . Moreover, thanks to the uniform controllability condition in [H2], as proved in Theorem 3.2, $V^{\rho+}$ is Lipschitz continuous and its Lipschitz constant is independent of ρ .

Let us define $v^{\rho+}(y) = V^{\rho+}(y) - V^{\rho+}(0)$ and $w^{\rho+} = -\rho V^{\rho+}(0)$. Up to an extraction of a subsequence, thanks to Ascoli-Arzelà Theorem, we may assume that $(v^{\rho+}(y))_\rho$ converges uniformly in \mathbb{R}^N to a Lipschitz \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic function V^+ and $(w^{\rho+})_\rho$ converges to a constant that we will denote by $\bar{H}^+(x, p)$.

Using the stability property (cf. Theorem 7.4), we have that V^+ is a subsolution of (5.2). Moreover, by the Dynamic Programming Principle for $V^{\rho+}$, we have, for each $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and each time $\tau \geq 0$,

$$V^{\rho+}(y_0) = \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau \tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) e^{-\rho t} dt + e^{-\rho \tau} V^{\rho+}(Y_{y_0}(\tau)) \right\}. \quad (5.7)$$

Next we use that

$$V^{\rho+}(0) = \int_0^\tau \rho V^{\rho+}(0) e^{-\rho t} dt + V^{\rho+}(0) e^{-\rho \tau}$$

which yields, by subtracting

$$v^{\rho+}(y_0) = \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau [\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) - \rho V^{\rho+}(0)] e^{-\rho t} dt + e^{-\rho \tau} v^{\rho+}(Y_{y_0}(\tau)) \right\}.$$

Using the uniform convergence of the sequence $\{v^{\rho+}\}_\rho$, it is easy to pass to the limit in this equality and to get

$$V^+(y_0) = \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau (\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) + \bar{H}^+(x, p)) dt + V^+(Y_{y_0}(\tau)) \right\} \quad (5.8)$$

It is worth pointing out that here τ is arbitrary thus V^+ satisfies this property for any $\tau \geq 0$.

Now we want to prove the uniqueness of $\bar{H}^+(x, p)$.

Let us suppose now that there exist two constants $\bar{H}^{+,1}(x, p)$ and $\bar{H}^{+,2}(x, p)$ such that there exist respectively two continuous periodic functions v_1 and v_2 satisfying (5.1), then using that $\inf(\dots) - \inf(\dots) \leq \sup(\dots)$, we obtain

$$v_1(y_0) - v_2(y_0) \leq \sup_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau (\bar{H}^{+,1}(x, p) - \bar{H}^{+,2}(x, p)) dt + (v_1 - v_2)(Y_{y_0}(\tau)) \right\}.$$

Thanks to the properties of periodicity and continuity of v_1 and v_2 there exist a y^* such that

$$\max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^N} (v_1 - v_2)(y) = v_1(y^*) - v_2(y^*),$$

and we can use the preceding equality with $y_0 = y^*$.

This leads to

$$v_1(y^*) - v_2(y^*) \leq (\bar{H}^{+,1}(x, p) - \bar{H}^{+,2}(x, p))\tau + \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^N} (v_1 - v_2)(y),$$

and for this inequality to hold for $\tau > 0$, this clearly implies that $\bar{H}^{+,1}(x, p) - \bar{H}^{+,2}(x, p) \geq 0$. Exchanging the roles of v_1 and v_2 , we obtain the opposite inequality, i.e. $\bar{H}^{+,1}(x, p) = \bar{H}^{+,2}(x, p)$.

We end the proof by remarking that we can deduce (5.3) by (5.1) thanks to the boundness of V^+ . \square

Remark 5.3. *We remark that, not only the above proof just requires that there exists a positive τ such that (5.1) holds to obtain the uniqueness of $\bar{H}^+(x, p)$ but one can also use this proof to obtain further results. For example, if \tilde{w} is a subsolution of (5.2) associated to \tilde{H}^+ , one can prove that it satisfies a suboptimality principle, i.e.*

$$\tilde{w}(y_0) \leq \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{y_0}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau (\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_{y_0}(t), a(t)) + \tilde{H}^+(x, p)) dt + \tilde{w}(Y_{y_0}(\tau)) \right\} \quad (5.9)$$

Moreover, since \tilde{w} is bounded the above argument with $v_1 = \tilde{w}$ and $v_2 = V^+$ leads to $\tilde{H}^+(x, p) \geq \bar{H}^+(x, p)$. This means that $\bar{H}^+ = \inf \tilde{H}^+$, where the infimum is taken on the set of subsolutions of (5.2).

Now we provide additional properties for $\bar{H}^+(x, t)$ to state that the effective Hamiltonian fulfills the properties needed to obtain a comparison result for the limiting problem as in Theorem 4.3 for \bar{H}^- .

Theorem 5.4. *Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2].*

(i) *There exists a modulus $w(\cdot)$ such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$,*

$$|\bar{H}^+(x, p) - \bar{H}^+(z, p)| \leq w(x - z)(1 + |p|). \quad (5.10)$$

(ii) *For any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $q \in \mathbb{R}^N$*

$$|\bar{H}^+(x, p) - \bar{H}^+(x, q)| \leq M_b |p - q|. \quad (5.11)$$

(iii) *For any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we have*

$$\bar{H}^+(x, p) \geq -M_l + \delta |p|.$$

The proof is similar to that of Theorem 4.3 but we can't use a comparison principle and we replace it by the use of maximal subsolutions.

Proof. For instance, let us prove (i):

Let us remember that $V^{\rho+}$, that here we will denote by $V^{\rho+}(x, \cdot, p)$, is the maximal subsolution of (5.6):

$$\rho u(y) + H^+(x, y, Du(y) + p) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (5.12)$$

while $V^{\rho+}(z, \cdot, p)$ is the maximal subsolution of

$$\rho u(y) + H^+(z, y, Du(y) + p) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (5.13)$$

We want to prove that there exists a modulus w such that the function

$$v(y) := V^{\rho+}(x, y, p) - \frac{w(x-z)}{\rho}(1+|p|)$$

is a subsolution of (5.13) (in the sense of Definition 2.1). If this is true $v(y) \leq V^{\rho+}(z, y, p)$, this implies that

$$\rho(V^{\rho+}(x, y, p) - V^{\rho+}(z, y, p)) \leq w(x-z)(1+|p|)$$

letting $\rho \rightarrow 0$ we have $\bar{H}^+(z, p) - \bar{H}^+(x, p) \leq w(x-z)(1+|p|)$ and the proof is completed.

Let us suppose that $y \in \mathcal{H}$ (the other cases are analogous and even simpler), there exists $i = 1$ (or 2) such that in the sense of viscosity:

$$\rho V^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + H_1(x, y, DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p) \leq 0. \quad (5.14)$$

Thanks to the coerciveness properties of H_1 there exist a constant $K_1 > 0$ and a constant K_2 such that $H_1(x, y, DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p) \geq K_1|DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p| + K_2$ and using the definition of $V^{\rho+}(x, y, p)$ there exists a constant K_3 such that $|\rho V^{\rho+}(x, y, p)| \leq K_3(1+|p|)$

$$K_1|DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p| + K_2 \leq H_1(x, y, DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p) \leq -\rho V^{\rho+}(x, y, p) \leq K_3(1+|p|)$$

then there exists a constant K_4 depending only on the constants defined in [H0], [H1] and [H2] such that

$$|DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p| \leq K_4(1+|p|).$$

This implies, using the regularity properties of H_1 and (5.14) that there exists a modulus w such that

$$\begin{aligned} \rho V^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + H_1(z, y, DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p) &\leq H_1(z, y, DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p) - H_1(x, y, DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p) \\ &\leq C(1+|DV^{\rho+}(x, y, p) + p|)w(x-z) \leq (1+|p|)w(x-z) \end{aligned}$$

therefore the function $V^{\rho+}(x, y, p) - \frac{w(x-z)}{\rho}(1+|p|)$ verify in the viscosity sense

$$\rho u(y) + \min\{H_1(z, y, Du(y) + p), H_2(z, y, Du(y) + p)\} \leq 0.$$

□

5.2 The convergence result

We are now ready to prove the convergence result. More precisely

Theorem 5.5. *Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. Let \bar{H}^+ be defined as in Theorem 5.1 and U_ε^+ as in (3.4). Then sequence $(U_\varepsilon^+)_{\varepsilon>0}$ converges locally uniformly in \mathbb{R}^N to a continuous function U^+ , which is the unique viscosity solution of*

$$\lambda u(x) + \bar{H}^+(x, Du(x)) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (5.15)$$

Proof We first remark that, in view of Theorem 3.2, the functions U_ε^+ are equi-bounded and equi-Lipschitz continuous. Therefore, by Ascoli-Arzelà Theorem, we can extract a subsequence, still denoted by $(U_\varepsilon^+)_{\varepsilon>0}$, which converges locally uniformly on \mathbb{R}^N to a function U^+ . Our aim is then to prove that U^+ is a solution of (5.15). If this is the case, since by Theorem 5.4, (5.15) has a unique viscosity solution (because \bar{H}^+ satisfies the classical assumption of classical comparison results) then the whole sequence will converge to U^+ .

Since some parts of the proof are rather technical, we split it into three steps. The first step, concerning the supersolution property for U^+ is rather similar to the analogous proof for U^- , the principal tool is the local comparison principle stated in Theorem 3.5 (v), unfortunately to prove the subsolution property for U^+ will be more difficult because a comparison principle concerning supersolutions and U_ε^+ does not hold, in the second step we prove the subsolution property in the case when b and l do not depend on the first variable and in the last step the subsolution property is proved in the general case using a sequence of approximating problems.

Step 1 : U^+ is a supersolution of (5.15). In this step, we follow readily the pde arguments which are already used for U^- .

Let ϕ be a C^1 -function in \mathbb{R}^N and \bar{x} be a local strict minimum point of $U^+ - \phi$: we may assume without loss of generality that

$$\text{there exists } \bar{r} > 0 \text{ such that } (U^+ - \phi)(x) > 0 \text{ for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}) \text{ and } (U^+ - \phi)(\bar{x}) = 0. \quad (5.16)$$

Our aim is to prove that

$$\lambda\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \geq 0 \quad (5.17)$$

where $\bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$ is defined as in Theorem 5.1. We argue by contradiction, assuming that

$$\lambda\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \leq -\eta < 0. \quad (5.18)$$

Let $V^+(y)$ be the subsolution related to $\bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$ fulfilling (5.2), i.e.

$$\mathbf{H}^+(\bar{x}, y, DV^+(y) + D\phi(\bar{x})) = \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (5.19)$$

Let us first prove the following Lemma.

Lemma 5.6. *There exists $r, \gamma > 0$ small enough such that the function $\chi_\varepsilon(x) := \phi(x) + \varepsilon V^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + \gamma$ is a subsolution of (2.13) for all $x \in B(\bar{x}, r)$, if $\varepsilon > 0$ is small enough.*

Proof of Lemma 5.6 : Fix $\varepsilon, r > 0$ and a point $x \in B(\bar{x}, r)$. Since $V^+(\cdot)$ is a subsolution of (4.22) we have that

$$\mathbf{H}^+(\bar{x}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, DV^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + D\phi(\bar{x})) \leq \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$$

in the viscosity sense. We remark now that,

$$\mathbf{H}^+(\bar{x}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, DV^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + D\phi(\bar{x})) = \mathbf{H}^+(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, D\chi_\varepsilon(x)) + O(r)$$

thanks to the Lipschitz properties of b_i and l_i for H_i and Remark 7.3 for H_T^{reg} . Moreover, since V^+ is bounded and ϕ is regular we have $\lambda\chi_\varepsilon(x) = \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) + \phi(\bar{x})$. Therefore, by assumption (5.18) we can deduce the following inequality in the viscosity sense

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda\chi_\varepsilon(x) + \mathbf{H}^+(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, D\chi_\varepsilon(x)) &= \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) + \phi(\bar{x}) + \mathbf{H}^+(\bar{x}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, DV^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + D\phi(\bar{x})) \\ &\leq \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) + \phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \\ &\leq \lambda\gamma + O(\varepsilon) + O(r) - \eta \leq 0 ,\end{aligned}$$

if, say, $\lambda\gamma \leq \eta/2$, for r and ε small enough, depending only on η . The proof of the Lemma is then completed. \square

Now we remark that, by (5.16), if $r \leq \bar{r}$, then there exists $\gamma_r > 0$, such that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} U_\varepsilon^+(x) = U^+(x) \geq \phi(x) + \gamma_r \quad \text{for all } x \in \partial B(\bar{x}, r) .$$

Since this limit is uniform and $V^+(\cdot)$ is bounded on \mathbb{R}^N , for ε small enough, we have

$$U_\varepsilon^+(x) \geq \phi(x) + \frac{3}{4}\gamma_r \geq \phi(x) + \varepsilon V^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + \frac{\gamma_r}{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in \partial B(\bar{x}, r) .$$

Choosing now γ, r small enough, we can have, at the same time, (i) $\phi(\cdot) + \varepsilon V^+(\frac{\cdot}{\varepsilon}) + \gamma$ is a subsolution of (2.13) in $B(\bar{x}, r)$ and (ii) $\gamma \leq \gamma_r/2$ in order that this function is less than U_ε^+ on the boundary of this ball.

Therefore, applying the comparison result (cf. Theorem 3.5 (v)), we obtain

$$U_\varepsilon^+(x) \geq \phi(x) + \varepsilon V^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + \frac{\gamma}{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}) ,$$

and letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we have

$$U^+(x) \geq \phi(x) + \frac{\gamma}{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}) .$$

Taking $x = \bar{x}$ we get $U^+(\bar{x}) \geq \phi(\bar{x}) + \frac{\gamma}{2}$ which is in contradiction with (5.16) and the proof is completed.

Step 2 : U^+ is a subsolution of (5.15) — the case when b and l do not depend on the first variable.

In this step, we write for simplicity $b(y, a)$, $l(y, a)$ and $\mathcal{B}(y)$ since there is not dependence on the first variable. Let ϕ be a C^1 function and \bar{x} a local (strict) maximum point for $U^+ - \phi$ such that $U^+(\bar{x}) - \phi(\bar{x}) = 0$, i.e

$$\exists \bar{r} > 0 \text{ such that } U^+(x) - \phi(x) < 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}) \text{ and } U^+(\bar{x}) - \phi(\bar{x}) = 0. \quad (5.20)$$

Our aim is to prove that

$$\lambda\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \leq 0 , \quad (5.21)$$

where $\bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$ is defined as in Theorem 5.1. We argue by contradiction, assuming that

$$\exists \eta > 0 \text{ such that } \lambda\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \geq \eta > 0. \quad (5.22)$$

Let $V^+(y)$ be the subsolution related to $\bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$ fulfilling (5.1), therefore we have for any $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\tau \geq 0$

$$V^+(y) = \inf_{(Y_y, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau \left(l(Y_y(t), a(t)) + b(Y_y(t), a(t)) \cdot D\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \right) dt + V^+(Y_y(\tau)) \right\} \quad (5.23)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. In order to write explicitly $V^+(\frac{\bar{x}}{\varepsilon})$ we consider, for $y = \bar{x}/\varepsilon$, any regular trajectory Y_y satisfying $\dot{Y}_y(t) \in \mathcal{B}(Y_y(t))$, with $Y_y(0) = \bar{x}/\varepsilon$. Setting $X_\varepsilon(t) := \varepsilon Y_y(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})$, we obtain a solution of the differential inclusion

$$\dot{X}_\varepsilon(t) \in \mathcal{B}\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}\right), \quad X_\varepsilon(0) = \bar{x}. \quad (5.24)$$

We rewrite (5.23) by using the trajectories $(Y_y(t), a(t))$ under the form $(X_\varepsilon(\varepsilon t)/\varepsilon, a(t/\varepsilon))$. After a scaling in time, and rewriting $a(t)$ any control of the form $a(t/\varepsilon)$, we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon V^+(\frac{\bar{x}}{\varepsilon}) = \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} & \left\{ \int_0^{\varepsilon\tau} \left(l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) + b\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) \cdot D\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \right) dt \right. \\ & \left. + \varepsilon V^+(\frac{X_\varepsilon(\varepsilon\tau)}{\varepsilon}) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.25)$$

Our aim is now to prove that the function $w_\varepsilon(x) := \phi(x) + \varepsilon V^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})$ *almost fulfills a super-optimality principle* for $x = \bar{x}$ more precisely :

Lemma 5.7. *For each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\bar{t} > 0$ we have*

$$w_\varepsilon(\bar{x}) \geq \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^{\bar{t}} l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) e^{-\lambda t} dt + w_\varepsilon(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) e^{-\lambda \bar{t}} \right\} + \eta \bar{t} + \varepsilon O(\bar{t}) + o(\bar{t}) \quad (5.26)$$

where η is given by (5.22) and the $o(\bar{t})$ is uniform with respect to $\varepsilon > 0$.

Proof. Since $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ we have for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\bar{t} > 0$

$$\phi(\bar{x}) = \phi(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) e^{-\lambda \bar{t}} - \int_0^{\bar{t}} D\phi(X_\varepsilon(t)) \cdot b\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) e^{-\lambda t} dt + \lambda \int_0^{\bar{t}} e^{-\lambda t} \phi(X_\varepsilon(t)) dt \quad (5.27)$$

choosing $\tau = \frac{\bar{t}}{\varepsilon}$ in (5.25)

$$\begin{aligned}
w_\varepsilon(\bar{x}) &= \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^{\bar{t}} \left(l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) + b\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) \cdot D\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \right) dt + \varepsilon V^+\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})}{\varepsilon}\right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \phi(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t}))e^{-\lambda\bar{t}} - \int_0^{\bar{t}} D\phi(X_\varepsilon(t)) \cdot b\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right)e^{-\lambda t} dt + \lambda \int_0^{\bar{t}} e^{-\lambda t} \phi(X_\varepsilon(t)) dt \right\} \\
&= \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^{\bar{t}} l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right)e^{-\lambda t} dt + w_\varepsilon(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t}))e^{-\lambda\bar{t}} + \int_0^{\bar{t}} \left(\bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) + \lambda\phi(\bar{x}) \right) dt \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \varepsilon V^+\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})}{\varepsilon}\right)(1 - e^{-\lambda\bar{t}}) + \int_0^{\bar{t}} (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) dt \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^{\bar{t}} b\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right) \cdot D\phi(\bar{x}) - D\phi(X_\varepsilon(t)) \cdot b\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right)e^{-\lambda t} dt \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that since V^+ is bounded, $|\varepsilon V^+(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})/\varepsilon)(1 - e^{-\lambda\bar{t}})| \leq C\varepsilon\bar{t} = \varepsilon O(\bar{t})$ (note that the $O(\bar{t})$ is uniform in ε). In order to estimate the two last terms, we use the fact that if g is bounded, then

$$\left| \int_0^{\bar{t}} g(t) dt - \int_0^{\bar{t}} g(t) e^{-\lambda t} dt \right| \leq \|g\|_\infty (\bar{t})^2 = o(\bar{t}),$$

where the $o(\bar{t})$ only depends on $\|g\|_\infty$. Hence, since the trajectory X_ε is continuous, b and l are bounded and $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
w_\varepsilon(\bar{x}) &= \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^{\bar{t}} l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right)e^{-\lambda t} dt + w_\varepsilon(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t}))e^{-\lambda\bar{t}} + \int_0^{\bar{t}} \left(\bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) + \lambda\phi(\bar{x}) \right) dt \right\} + o(\bar{t}) \\
&\geq \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^{\bar{t}} l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right)e^{-\lambda t} dt + w_\varepsilon(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t}))e^{-\lambda\bar{t}} \right\} + \eta\bar{t} + \varepsilon O(\bar{t}) + o(\bar{t}),
\end{aligned}$$

which gives the result. \square

We consider now the DPP for the function U_ε^+ at point \bar{x} and time \bar{t}

$$U_\varepsilon^+(\bar{x}) = \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^{\bar{t}} l\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}, a(t)\right)e^{-\lambda t} dt + U_\varepsilon^+(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t}))e^{-\lambda\bar{t}} \right\} \quad (5.28)$$

and combine it with (5.26) to get

$$U_\varepsilon^+(\bar{x}) - w_\varepsilon(\bar{x}) \leq \sup_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \left(U_\varepsilon^+(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) - w_\varepsilon(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) \right) e^{-\lambda\bar{t}} \right\} - \eta\bar{t} + \varepsilon O(\bar{t}) + o(\bar{t}).$$

Therefore, using again that V^+ is bounded (and \bar{t} can be chosen, say, less than 1), we get

$$U_\varepsilon^+(\bar{x}) - \phi(\bar{x}) \leq \sup_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \left(U_\varepsilon^+(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) - \phi(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) \right) e^{-\lambda\bar{t}} \right\} - \eta\bar{t} + \varepsilon O(\bar{t}) + o(\bar{t}) + o_\varepsilon(1). \quad (5.29)$$

We choose now $\bar{t} \leq r/(2\|b\|_\infty)$ in order that the trajectory $X_\varepsilon(t)$ belongs to $B(\bar{x}, \bar{r})$ for all $t \in [0, \bar{t}]$. In particular, since $X_\varepsilon(\bar{t}) \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r})$, (5.20) implies that

$$U_\varepsilon^+(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) - \phi(X_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) \leq o_\varepsilon(1).$$

We then pass to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ in (5.29) and get

$$0 = U^+(\bar{x}) - \phi(\bar{x}) \leq -\eta\bar{t} + o(\bar{t}),$$

which is a contradiction for \bar{t} small enough. Hence the proof is complete.

Step 3 : U^+ is a subsolution of (5.15) — the general case.

In the above proof, the key fact was that the change we made on the trajectories Y_y lead us to (5.24) which is exactly the dynamic for the control problem which gives U_ε^+ . On the contrary, when b depends on the first variable, this change is going to provide a dynamic $b(\bar{x}, \frac{\cdot}{\varepsilon}, a(t))$ instead of $b(\cdot, \frac{\cdot}{\varepsilon}, a(t))$: if b was continuous, we could handle this difference but here it may change the times when \mathcal{H} is reached or left by the trajectories and we cannot compare the control problem for U_ε^+ and w_ε .

In order to overcome this difficulty, we introduce a κ -sequence of problems for $\kappa \in]0, 1]$ where, for κ fixed, the dynamics are constant with respect to the slow variable and the new trajectories can be interpreted as a subset of \mathcal{T}^{reg} . For κ fixed we shall use Step 2 which provides a modified corrector V_κ^+ , solution of a suitable ergodic problem and a modified ergodic constant \bar{H}_κ^+ . Then we conclude letting $\kappa \rightarrow 0$, indeed, thanks to the stability properties proved in [10] the ergodic constants are stable.

As in Step 2 let ϕ be a C^1 function and \bar{x} a local (strict) maximum point for $U^+ - \phi$ such that $U^+(\bar{x}) - \phi(\bar{x}) = 0$, i.e

$$\exists \bar{r} > 0 \text{ such that } U^+(x) - \phi(x) < 0 \text{ for all } x \in B(\bar{x}, \bar{r}) \text{ and } U^+(\bar{x}) - \phi(\bar{x}) = 0. \quad (5.30)$$

Our aim is to prove (5.21), i.e.

$$\lambda\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \leq 0.$$

In order to define the approximate corrector, we first introduce, for $0 < \kappa \ll 1$ and $i = 1, 2$, the sets

$$\mathbf{BL}_{i\kappa}(\bar{x}, y) := \bigcap_{|z - \bar{x}| \leq \kappa} \mathbf{BL}_i(z, y),$$

where

$$\mathbf{BL}_i(z, y) := \{(b_i(z, y, \alpha_i), l_i(z, y, \alpha_i)) : \alpha_i \in A_i\}, \quad \text{for any } (z, y) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \Omega_i.$$

With such definitions, we can build \mathcal{BL}_κ as we built \mathcal{B} for (3.1) and we are interested in the differential inclusion

$$\frac{d}{dt}(Y_y(t), L_y(t)) \in \mathcal{BL}_\kappa(\bar{x}, Y_y(t)), \text{ with } (Y_y(0), L_y(0)) = (y, 0). \quad (5.31)$$

Notice that solutions of this differential inclusion are couples (Y_y, L_y) , but that \mathcal{BL}_κ does not depend on L_y .

So, despite we are not exactly in the framework of Theorem 3.1, there is no difficulty to solve differential inclusion (5.31), using [H0], [H1], [H2], since the set-valued map \mathcal{BL}_κ is upper semi-continuous with convex compact images. And, as in Theorem 3.1, for each solution $(Y_y(\cdot), L_y(\cdot))$ of (5.31) and for each function $e \in L^\infty((0, +\infty))$ with $\|e(t)\| \leq 1$ a.e., there exists a control $a(\cdot) = (\alpha_1(\cdot), \alpha_2(\cdot), \mu(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{A}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Y}_y(t) = & b_1(\bar{x} + \kappa e(t), Y_y(t), \alpha_1(t)) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_y(t) \in \Omega_1\}} + b_2(\bar{x} + \kappa e(t), Y_y(t), \alpha_2(t)) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_y(t) \in \Omega_2\}} \\ & + b_{\mathcal{H}}(\bar{x} + \kappa e(t), Y_y(t), a(t)) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_y(t) \in \mathcal{H}\}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{L}_y(t) = & l_1(\bar{x} + \kappa e(t), Y_y(t), \alpha_1(t)) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_y(t) \in \Omega_1\}} + l_2(\bar{x} + \kappa e(t), Y_y(t), \alpha_2(t)) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_y(t) \in \Omega_2\}} \\ & + l_{\mathcal{H}}(\bar{x} + \kappa e(t), Y_y(t), a(t)) \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_y(t) \in \mathcal{H}\}}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.33)$$

A key remark here is that, for the associated control problem, the running cost is going to be given by $L_y(\cdot)$ and, if we fix the solution of the differential inclusion, is *independent of the choice of the control* $a(\cdot)$. However we have to define the set of regular trajectories $(\mathcal{T}_y^{\text{reg}})_\kappa$ as for the original problem and we say that $(Y_y(\cdot), L_y(\cdot))$ is a regular trajectory if there exists function $e \in L^\infty((0, +\infty))$ with $|e(t)| \leq 1$ a.e. such that $(Y_y(\cdot), a(\cdot))$ is a regular trajectory.

By analogy with (4.9), we replace

$$\tilde{l}(x, p, Y_y(t), a(t)) \quad \text{by} \quad \dot{L}_y(t) + \dot{Y}_y(t) \cdot p$$

in (4.8), for any $(Y_y(\cdot), L_y(\cdot))$ satisfying the dynamics (5.32)–(5.33) for some controls $e \in L^\infty(0, \infty)$, $\|e(\cdot)\| \leq 1$ and $a \in \mathcal{A}$.

Following the ρ -problem construction as in the proof of Theorem 5.1, we obtain a Lipschitz continuous periodic function V_κ^+ (the approximate corrector) such that, for any $\tau > 0$

$$V_\kappa^+(y) = \inf_{(Y_y, L_y) \in (\mathcal{T}_y^{\text{reg}})_\kappa} \left\{ L_y(\tau) + (Y_y(\tau) - y) \cdot D\phi(\bar{x}) + \tau \bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) + V_\kappa^+(Y_y(\tau)) \right\}.$$

To do so, it is worth pointing out that, [H2] being uniform with respect to x and y , the trajectory Y_y is still controllable.

In order to prove (5.21), we are going to show that

$$\lambda \phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \leq 0, \quad (5.34)$$

and then we will prove that $\bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \rightarrow \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x}))$.

We argue by contradiction assuming that $\lambda \phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \geq \eta$ for some $\eta > 0$.

We introduce the function $w_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$ defined by $w_{\varepsilon, \kappa}(x) := \phi(x) + \varepsilon V_\kappa^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})$ and we first examine the properties of $\varepsilon V_\kappa^+(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})$.

For any solution (Y_y, L_y) of (5.31), if we set $Z_\varepsilon(t) = (Z_\varepsilon^1(t), Z_\varepsilon^2(t)) := (\varepsilon Y_y(t/\varepsilon), \varepsilon L_y(t/\varepsilon))$ with $y = \bar{x}/\varepsilon$, this trajectory solves

$$\dot{Z}_\varepsilon(t) \in \mathcal{BL}_\kappa\left(\bar{x}, \frac{Z_\varepsilon^1(t)}{\varepsilon}\right), \quad \text{with} \quad (Z_\varepsilon^1(t), Z_\varepsilon^2(t))(0) = (\bar{x}, 0).$$

Our hypotheses on the dynamics imply that for any κ , there exists $\bar{t} = \bar{t}(\kappa) > 0$ such that for all $Z_\varepsilon \in (\mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}})_\kappa$ and all $t \in [0, \bar{t}]$, $|Z_\varepsilon^1(t) - \bar{x}| < \kappa$. By the definition of \mathcal{BL}_κ (choosing $e(t) = \frac{Z_\varepsilon^1(t) - \bar{x}}{\kappa}$), this implies that, for such t

$$\mathcal{BL}_\kappa\left(\bar{x}, \frac{Z_\varepsilon^1(t)}{\varepsilon}\right) \subset \mathcal{BL}\left(Z_\varepsilon^1(t), \frac{Z_\varepsilon^1(t)}{\varepsilon}\right).$$

This key inclusion property means that the Z_ε^1 -trajectories can be seen as particular regular X_ε -trajectories on $[0, \bar{t}]$ of $\dot{X}_\varepsilon(t) \in \mathcal{B}(X_\varepsilon, \frac{X_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon})$. Hence, using (5.32)–(5.33) in the definition of V_κ^+ and taking the infimum on a bigger set we conclude that, for any $t \in [0, \bar{t}]$

$$\varepsilon V_\kappa^+\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\varepsilon}\right) \geq \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{l}(X_\varepsilon(s), D\phi(\bar{x}), \frac{X_\varepsilon(s)}{\varepsilon}, a(s)) + \bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \right) ds + \varepsilon V_\kappa^+\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}.$$

In the previous formula, since the integrand is bounded, we also have

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon V_\kappa^+\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\varepsilon}\right) &\geq \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{l}(X_\varepsilon(s), D\phi(\bar{x}), \frac{X_\varepsilon(s)}{\varepsilon}, a(s)) + \bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \right) e^{-\lambda s} ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \varepsilon V_\kappa^+\left(\frac{X_\varepsilon(t)}{\varepsilon}\right) e^{-\lambda t} \right\} + o(t) + \varepsilon O(t). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, considering the function $s \mapsto \phi(X_\varepsilon(s))e^{-\lambda s}$, we have

$$\phi(X_\varepsilon(t))e^{-\lambda t} - \phi(\bar{x}) = \int_0^t (D\phi(X_\varepsilon(s)) \cdot \dot{X}_\varepsilon(s) - \lambda \phi(X_\varepsilon(s))) e^{-\lambda s} ds \quad (5.35)$$

$$= \int_0^t \left(D\phi(X_\varepsilon(s)) \cdot b(X_\varepsilon(s), \frac{X_\varepsilon(s)}{\varepsilon}, a(s)) - \lambda \phi(X_\varepsilon(s)) \right) e^{-\lambda s} ds \quad (5.36)$$

and, taking in account the facts that ϕ is smooth and b is uniformly bounded, we have

$$\int_0^t D\phi(\bar{x}) \cdot b(X_\varepsilon(s), \frac{X_\varepsilon(s)}{\varepsilon}, a(s)) e^{-\lambda s} ds = \phi(X_\varepsilon(t))e^{-\lambda t} - \phi(\bar{x}) + \int_0^t \lambda \phi(\bar{x}) e^{-\lambda s} ds + o(t).$$

We deduce from these properties that, for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $t \leq \bar{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\varepsilon, \kappa}(\bar{x}) &\geq \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^t \left(l(X_\varepsilon(s), \frac{X_\varepsilon(s)}{\varepsilon}, a(s)) + \bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) + \lambda \phi(\bar{x}) \right) e^{-\lambda s} ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + w_{\varepsilon, \kappa}(X_\varepsilon(t)) e^{-\lambda t} \right\} + o(t) + \varepsilon O(t). \end{aligned}$$

Finally we use that $\bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) + \lambda \phi(\bar{x}) \geq \eta > 0$

$$w_{\varepsilon, \kappa}(\bar{x}) \geq \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^t \left(l(X_\varepsilon(s), \frac{X_\varepsilon(s)}{\varepsilon}, a(s)) \right) e^{-\lambda s} ds + w_{\varepsilon, \kappa}(X_\varepsilon(t)) e^{-\lambda t} \right\} + \eta t + o(t) + \varepsilon O(t). \quad (5.37)$$

In order to conclude, we consider the DPP for the function U_ε^+ at point \bar{x} and time t

$$U_\varepsilon^+(\bar{x}) = \inf_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^t l(X_\varepsilon(s), \frac{X_\varepsilon(s)}{\varepsilon}, a(s)) e^{-\lambda s} ds + U_\varepsilon^+(X_\varepsilon(t)) e^{-\lambda t} \right\}.$$

Since combining with (5.37) we obtain

$$U_\varepsilon^+(\bar{x}) - w_{\varepsilon,\kappa}(\bar{x}) \leq \sup_{(X_\varepsilon, a) \in \mathcal{T}_{\bar{x}}^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ U_\varepsilon^+(X_\varepsilon(t)) - w_{\varepsilon,\kappa}(X_\varepsilon(t)) \right\} - \eta t + \varepsilon O(t) + o(t).$$

Arguing now exactly as in Step 2, we have the contradiction and we have proved that, for any $\kappa > 0$, (5.34) holds.

The final step consists in passing to the limit as $\kappa \rightarrow 0$, thanks to the

Lemma 5.8. *When $\kappa \rightarrow 0$, $\bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, p) \rightarrow \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, p)$ for any fixed \bar{x}, p .*

For the sake of clarity we prove this lemma below and we provide now the conclusion of the proof. Passing to the limit in (5.34) we get $\lambda\phi(\bar{x}) + \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \leq 0$. Hence, U^+ is a subsolution of the ergodic problem (5.15). Combined with Step 1, the proof of Theorem 5.5 is complete. \square

Proof of Lemma 5.8. Since the $\{V_\kappa^+(\cdot)\}_\kappa$ are equi-Lipschitz (by [H2]) and periodic, after normalizing by $V_\kappa^+(0) = 0$ they are uniformly bounded. Applying Ascoli-Arzelà Theorem, up to the extraction of a subsequence, we may assume that $V_\kappa^+ \rightarrow V$ locally uniformly, for some Lipschitz periodic continuous function V (which, a priori, may not be V^+ even up to an additive constant). Similarly, we can assume that for any fixed (\bar{x}, p) , $\bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, p) \rightarrow C^+(\bar{x}, p)$ for some constant C^+ .

Since, for any $\tau \geq 0$ we have

$$V_\kappa^+(y) = \inf_{(Y_y, L_y) \in (\mathcal{T}_y^{\text{reg}})_\kappa} \left\{ L_y(\tau) + (Y_y(\tau) - y) \cdot p + \tau \bar{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, p) + V_\kappa^+(Y_y(\tau)) \right\},$$

for each $\kappa > 0$ there exists a regular κ -trajectory (Y_y^κ, L_y^κ) such that this infimum is attained. To pass to the limit, it is clear that we have a subsequence of trajectories which converges uniformly to a trajectory (Y, L) of the limit problem, thanks to [H0] – [H1]. However, we need the limit trajectory Y to be regular.

So, in order to use Lemma 5.3 in [10], we first remark that, if \mathcal{BL} is built in the same way as \mathcal{BL}_κ , using \mathbf{BL}_i instead of $\mathbf{BL}_{i\kappa}$, then any solution of the \mathcal{BL}_κ -differential inclusion is a solution of the \mathcal{BL} -differential inclusion since $\mathcal{BL}_\kappa(\bar{x}, y) \subset \mathcal{BL}(\bar{x}, y)$.

Thus, if the subsequence $(Y_y^{\kappa_n}, L_y^{\kappa_n})$ converges to (Y_y^*, L_y^*) , then (Y_y^*, L_y^*) solves the \mathcal{BL} -differential inclusion. Moreover, since the trajectories $(Y_y^{\kappa_n}, L_y^{\kappa_n})$ are regular, there exists $(e^{\kappa_n}, a^{\kappa_n})$ such that $(Y_y^{\kappa_n}, L_y^{\kappa_n})$ can be interpreted as a regular trajectory in $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}$, associated with a partition $(\Omega_1 \times \mathbb{R}) \cup (\Omega_2 \times \mathbb{R}) \cup (\mathcal{H} \times \mathbb{R})$, e^{κ_n} being interpreted as part of the control.

The assumptions of [10, Lemma 5.3] are then fulfilled and we deduce that (Y_y^*, L_y^*) is a regular trajectory. This means that there exists a control a^* (of course, there is no e playing a role at the limit) such that the limit trajectory is regular: $(Y_y^*, a^*) \in \mathcal{T}_y^{\text{reg}}$, and we have

$$V(y) = \int_0^\tau \left(l(\bar{x}, Y_y^*(t), a^*(t)) + b(\bar{x}, Y_y^*(t), a^*(t)) \cdot p + C^+(\bar{x}, p) \right) dt + V(Y_y^*(\tau)).$$

Hence for any $\tau > 0$

$$V(y) \geq \inf_{(Y_y, a) \in \mathcal{T}_y^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau \left(l(\bar{x}, Y_y(t), a(t)) + b(\bar{x}, Y_y(t), a(t)) \cdot p + C^+(\bar{x}, p) \right) dt + V(Y_y(\tau)) \right\}.$$

Now we prove the converse inequality. To do so we notice that the function $V_\kappa^+(y) - H_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, p) \cdot t$ is a subsolution of the evolution problem

$$w_t + \mathbf{H}_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, y, Dw + p) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, +\infty), \quad w(y, 0) = V_\kappa^+(y) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N.$$

where \mathbf{H}_κ^+ is defined as \mathbf{H}^+ , but with the $\mathbf{B}_{i\kappa}$. Arguing as above we can pass to the limit as $\kappa \rightarrow 0$ using the stability result for \mathbf{H}^+ [10, Theorem 5.1] and we obtain that $V(y) - C^+(\bar{x}, p) \cdot t$ is a subsolution of

$$w_t + \mathbf{H}^+(\bar{x}, y, Dw + p) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, +\infty), \quad w(y, 0) = V(y) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Hence, writing down the maximal (sub-)solution of this problem, we obtain that for any y and τ ,

$$V(y) - C^+(\bar{x}, D\phi(\bar{x})) \cdot \tau \leq \inf_{(Y_y, a) \in \mathcal{T}_y^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \int_0^\tau \left(l(\bar{x}, Y_y(t), a(t)) + b(\bar{x}, Y_y(t), a(t)) \cdot p \right) dt + V(Y_y(\tau)) \right\}.$$

Combining both inequalities for $V(y)$, we get equality and the characterization of $\bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, p)$ in Theorem 5.1 implies that necessarily, $C^+(\bar{x}, p) = \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, p)$. \square

Remark 5.9. *Actually, in Step 3 we only need the inequality $C^+(\bar{x}, p) \geq \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, p)$ to conclude that U^+ is a subsolution. However, knowing that $H_\kappa^+(\bar{x}, p) \rightarrow \bar{H}^+(\bar{x}, p)$ is of an independent interest.*

6 The 1-D case: an example

In this section we present an 1-d example showing that \bar{H}^- and \bar{H}^+ can be indeed different. We refer to Lions, Papanicolaou and Varadhan [24], Concodel [12, 13] and Namah and Roquejoffre [25] for explicit computations of effective Hamiltonians : despite our aim is not really to compute explicitly $\bar{H}^\pm(x, p)$, our arguments are inspired by these works.

We choose $\Omega_1 = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}]0, 1[+ 2k$ and $\Omega_2 = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}]1, 2[+ 2k$. In this context, V^- , V^+ are 2-periodic functions and from (5.1) (and its analogue for V^-), we have

$$V^\pm(y_0) = \inf_{(Y_{y_0}, a)} \left\{ \int_0^t l(x, Y_{y_0}(s), a(s)) ds + (Y_{y_0}(t) - y_0) \cdot p + V^\pm(Y_{y_0}(t)) \right\} + \bar{H}^\pm(x, p)t, \quad (6.1)$$

where we have used that Y_{y_0} solves (4.5). Of course, the admissible controls are different for V^- , V^+ .

Since we are interested in the ergodic constant, we can choose $y_0 = 0$ and we also consider large t . For the optimal trajectories we have two possible cases.

Case 1: for some $t > 0$, there exists $0 < \bar{t} \leq t$ such that $Y_0(\bar{t}) = \pm 2$.

We point out that, by the Dynamic Programming Principle, this case is equivalent to $|Y_0(s)| \geq 2$ for some $s \in (0, t]$ and clearly this happens, for large t , if $|p|$ is large since the term $Y_0(t) \cdot p$ is playing a more important role in the minimization process than the $\int_0^t l(x, Y_0(s), a(s)) ds$ -one.

Recalling the periodicity of V^\pm , $V^\pm(\pm 2) = V^\pm(0)$ and we obtain from (6.1)

$$\bar{H}^\pm(x, p) = -\frac{1}{t} \int_0^{\bar{t}} l(x, Y_0(s), a(s)) ds \pm \frac{2}{t} p = -\frac{1}{t} \int_0^{\bar{t}} l(x, Y_0(s), a(s)) ds + \frac{2}{t} |p|.$$

This gives the behavior of $\bar{H}^\pm(x, p)$ and one can be more precise about the different terms of this equality since \bar{t}, Y_0, a solves the control problem

$$\inf_{(Y_0, a, t)} \left\{ \int_0^t l(x, Y_0(s), a(s)) ds \right\} ,$$

where the infimum is taken on all the trajectories such that $|Y_0(t)| = 2$.

Case 2: For any t and $s \in (0, t)$, $|Y_0(s)| \leq 2$.

In that case, since V^\pm are bounded and the optimal trajectory too, we divide (6.1) by t and letting t tend to $+\infty$ we obtain

$$\bar{H}^\pm(x, p) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(- \inf_{(Y_0, a)} \left\{ \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t l(x, Y_0(s), a(s)) ds \right\} \right) . \quad (6.2)$$

Again we insist on the fact that the infimum is taken on different sets of controls for \bar{H}^+ and \bar{H}^- .

At this point, we consider the following example. Let $b_1(x, y, \alpha_1) = \alpha_1$ and $b_2(x, y, \alpha_2) = \alpha_2$, $A_1 = A_2 = [-1, +1]$ and

$$\begin{aligned} l_1(x, y, \alpha_1) &= |\alpha_1 - \cos(\pi y)| + 1 - |\cos(\pi y)| \\ l_2(x, y, \alpha_2) &= |\alpha_2 + \cos(\pi y)| + 1 - |\cos(\pi y)|. \end{aligned}$$

If we consider the case $p = 0$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{H}^+(x, 0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(- \inf_{(Y_0, a) \in \mathcal{T}_0^{\text{reg}}} \left\{ \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t l(x, Y_0(s), a(s)) ds \right\} \right) \\ \bar{H}^-(x, 0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(- \inf_{(Y_0, a) \in \mathcal{T}_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t l(x, Y_0(s), a(s)) ds \right\} \right). \end{aligned}$$

In the $\bar{H}^-(x, 0)$ -case, it is clear that the best strategy is to choose $\alpha_1 = 1$ and $\alpha_2 = -1$. Indeed, while $l_1, l_2 \geq 0$, this strategy allows to stay at 0 with a zero cost because $b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, 0, (1, -1, \frac{1}{2})) = 0$ and $l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, 0, (1, -1, \frac{1}{2})) := \frac{1}{2}l_1(x, 0, 1) + \frac{1}{2}l_2(x, 0, -1) = 0$. Hence $\bar{H}^-(x, 0) = 0$.

But this trajectory is a “singular” one and cannot be used in the $\bar{H}^+(x, 0)$ -case. If only the “regular” strategies are allowed, then either the best strategy is to have a trajectory Y_0 which stays in 0 but the controls have to satisfy $\alpha_1 \leq 0$ and $\alpha_2 \geq 0$ so $l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, 0, a) \geq 1$ and this would give $\bar{H}^+(x, 0) = -1$ because $l_1(x, 0, 0) = 1$, $l_2(x, 0, 0) = 1$. Or the best regular strategy consists in leaving 0 but in this case, we know from the Dynamic Programming Principle that the optimal trajectory has to be monotone (see [9, Section 5.1], Lemma 5.4 in particular) and we can conclude that $\bar{H}^+(x, 0) < 0$.

Indeed, either we are in a situation which is analogue to Case 1 above but we remark that, for the trajectory, the cost to go from 0 to 1 and then from 1 to 2 [or from 0 to -1 and then from -1 to -2] is strictly positive. Or this trajectory remains bounded and therefore converges to some point in $[-2, 2]$ but in this case it is easy to prove that the cost is larger than 1 using that $\cos(\pi Y(s))$ is almost constant for large s and that it is not possible to stay in $y = 1$ with a “regular” trajectory.

Therefore we have shown that

$$\bar{H}^+(x, 0) \neq \bar{H}^-(x, 0) .$$

7 Appendix-Regularity results for the tangential Hamiltonian

In this section we can use some weaker hypothesis on b , we can replace [H0] by the following hypothesis.

[H0bis] For $i = 1, 2$, A_i is a compact metric space and $b_i : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \times A_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is a continuous bounded function. More precisely, there exists $M_b > 0$, such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$, $i = 1, 2$,

$$|b_i(x, y, \alpha_i)| \leq M_b .$$

There exists a modulus $\omega_b(\cdot)$ such that, for any $x, z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$

$$|b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) - b_i(z, y, \alpha_i)| \leq \omega_b(x - z) ,$$

and there exists $\bar{L}_i \in \mathbb{R}$ such that, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $y, w \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\alpha_i \in A_i$

$$|b_i(x, y, \alpha_i) - b_i(x, w, \alpha_i)| \leq \bar{L}_i |y - w| .$$

In order to obtain some regularity result for the tangential Hamiltonian we prove the following useful property

Lemma 7.1. *Assume [H0bis], [H1], and [H2], let \mathcal{H} be a $W^{2,\infty}$ -hypersurface. Fix $(x, y), (z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathcal{H}$. For each control $a \in A_0(x, y)$, there exists a control $\tilde{a} \in A_0(z, w)$ such that*

$$|(b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a)) - (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}))| \leq C|\omega_b(x - z) + \omega_l(x - z) + |y - w|| \quad (7.1)$$

where C is an explicit constant depending on \bar{L}_i , $\bar{L}_{i,l}$, M_b , M_l , δ introduced in [H0], [H1], [H2] and on the Lipschitz constant L_n of the normal vector \mathbf{n}_1 .

Proof. First we remark that if $a \in A$

$$|(b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a)) - (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a))| \leq |\omega_b(x - z) + \omega_l(x - z) + |y - w|| \max_{i=1,2}(\bar{L}_i, \bar{L}_{i,l})| \quad (7.2)$$

Let us consider a control $a \in \mathcal{A}_0(x, y)$, i.e. $b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(y) = 0$.

We have two possibilities. First, if $b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w) = 0$ the conclusion follows easily using (7.2) because $a \in \mathcal{A}_0(z, w)$.

In the second case, let us suppose that $b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w) > 0$. (For the other sign the same argument will apply so we will not detail it.) By the controllability assumption in [H2] there exists a control $a_1 \in A$ such that $b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a_1) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w) = -\delta$. We set now

$$\bar{\mu} := \frac{\delta}{b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w) + \delta},$$

since $\bar{\mu} \in]0, 1[$, by the convexity assumption in [H2], there exists a control \tilde{a} such that

$$\bar{\mu}(b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a)) + (1 - \bar{\mu})(b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a_1), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a_1)) = (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a})).$$

By construction $b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w) = 0$, therefore $\tilde{a} \in A_0(z, w)$. Moreover, since

$$(1 - \bar{\mu}) = \frac{b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w)}{b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w) + \delta}$$

we have

$$|1 - \bar{\mu}| \leq \frac{1}{\delta} |b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(w) - b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(y)| \leq \frac{1}{\delta} (\omega_b(x - z) + |y - w| \max_{i=1,2}(\bar{L}_i) + M_b |\mathbf{n}_1(y) - \mathbf{n}_1(w)|)$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} & |(b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a)) - (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}))| \leq \\ & \leq |(1 - \bar{\mu})| |(b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a)) - (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a_1), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a_1))| \leq \\ & \leq \frac{2 \max(M_b, M_l)}{\delta} (\omega_b(x - z) + (\max_{i=1,2}(\bar{L}_i) + M_b L_n) |y - w|). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, also thanks to (7.2) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & |(b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a)) - (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}))| \leq \\ & |(b_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(x, y, a)) - (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a))| + |(b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, a)) - (b_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}), l_{\mathcal{H}}(z, w, \tilde{a}))| \leq \\ & \leq \frac{2 \max(M_b, M_l)}{\delta} (\omega_b(x - z) + (\max_{i=1,2}(\bar{L}_i) + M_b L_n) |y - w|) + |\omega_b(x - z) + \omega_l(x - z) + |y - w| \max_{i=1,2}(\bar{L}_i, \bar{L}_{i,l})| = \\ & = (\frac{2 \max(M_b, M_l)}{\delta} + 1) \omega_b(x - z) + \omega_l(x - z) + ((\frac{2 \max(M_b, M_l)}{\delta}) (\max_{i=1,2}(\bar{L}_i) + M_b L_n) + \max_{i=1,2}(\bar{L}_i, \bar{L}_{i,l})) |y - w| \end{aligned}$$

and this concludes the proof. \square

Let us now prove some regularity properties on the tangential Hamiltonian H_T (see also Lemma 7.2. in [10]).

Proposition 7.2. *Assume [H0bis], [H1], and [H2], let \mathcal{H} be a $W^{2,\infty}$ -hypersurface. Let $(x, y), (z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathcal{H}$.*

The tangential Hamiltonian defined in (2.11) satisfies the following Lipschitz properties with respect x and $p_{\mathcal{H}}$:

There exists a constant M (which can be estimated by $M \leq M_b$) such that for any $p_{\mathcal{H}} \in T_y \mathcal{H}$ and $q_{\mathcal{H}} \in T_y \mathcal{H}$

$$|H_T(x, y, p_{\mathcal{H}}) - H_T(x, y, q_{\mathcal{H}})| \leq M |p_{\mathcal{H}} - q_{\mathcal{H}}|. \quad (7.3)$$

There exists a constant C such that for any $p_{\mathcal{H}} \in T_y \mathcal{H}$ and $q_{\mathcal{H}} \in T_w \mathcal{H}$

$$|H_T(x, y, p_{\mathcal{H}}) - H_T(z, w, q_{\mathcal{H}})| \leq C((|p_{\mathcal{H}}| + |q_{\mathcal{H}}|) \cdot |\omega_b(x - z) + |y - w|| + |\omega_l(x - z) + |y - w||) + |q_{\mathcal{H}} - p_{\mathcal{H}}|) \quad (7.4)$$

Proof. The proof easily follows from Lemma 7.1 and standard arguments. \square

Remark 7.3. *We remark here that the results of Lemma 7.1 and Proposition 7.2 still hold in the case of H_T^{reg} changing the constants in (7.1) and (7.3). This can be seen as in [10, Remark 6.7].*

We are finally ready to prove the stability result.

Theorem 7.4. *Assume [H0], [H1], and [H2]. Fix $x, p \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Let $\rho > 0$ and u^ρ, v^ρ be respectively sequence of sub and supersolution of*

$$\rho w(y) + \mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Dw) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (7.5)$$

If $(\rho u^\rho, u^\rho) \rightarrow (-\mu_1, u)$ and $(\rho v^\rho, v^\rho) \rightarrow (-\mu_2, v)$ uniformly in \mathbb{R}^N , then the function u is a viscosity subsolution of

$$\mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Du) = \mu_1 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (7.6)$$

while the function v is a viscosity supersolution of

$$\mathbf{H}^-(x, y, Dv) = \mu_2 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (7.7)$$

Moreover, let $\rho > 0$ and u^ρ be a sequence of subsolution of

$$\rho w(y) + \mathbf{H}^+(x, y, Dw) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (7.8)$$

If $(\rho u^\rho, u^\rho) \rightarrow (-\mu_1, u)$ uniformly in \mathbb{R}^N , then the function u is a viscosity subsolution of

$$\mathbf{H}^+(x, y, Du) = \mu_1 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (7.9)$$

Proof. Since we are assuming that the convergence is uniform, this result can be proven following standard arguments for stability results on viscosity solutions (see, for instance [7]). Note that the only difference with the standard result is in the proof of the limit inequality on \mathcal{H} . However, the standard arguments apply thanks to the regularity of the tangential Hamiltonian \mathcal{H}_T and H_T^{reg} proved in Proposition 7.2 and Remark 7.3, respectively. \square

Remark 7.5. *Note that in this stability result the uniform convergence assumption can not be weakened. Indeed, roughly speaking, this condition is necessary to apply "separately" the standard argument and pass to the limit for H_1 only in Ω_1 , for H_2 only in Ω_2 and for H_T only in \mathcal{H} .*

Remark 7.6. *Note that Theorem 4.3 and Theorem 5.4 hold true also if instead of [H0] we assume [H0bis].*

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